

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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personalities at the Moscow Power Engineering Institute i/n V. M. Molotov and the Leningrad Polytechnic Institute i/n M. I. Kalinin, the Elektrosila Plant and a metallurgical plant in Leningrad, and the Bratsk Hydroelectric Station.

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DEVELOPMENT OF NUCLEAR ENERGY IN USSR

1. In addition to the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and its research institutes, the Molotov Institute of Energy in Moscow and the Leningrad Polytechnical Institute can make great contributions to research in nuclear energy because the most outstanding personages in "energetical" sciences are concentrated at these two institutions. Among these persons were Professor Shatelen (fnu) of the Leningrad Polytechnical Institute, the academician Petrov (fnu) of the Molotov Institute of Energy in Moscow, the academician Sirotinskiy (fnu), Starikovich (fnu), Glazunov (fnu), and Professor Vukalovich (fnu), 50X1-HUM
Dean of the School of Atomic Energy when this school was located in the Molotov Institute of Energy in Moscow.
2. [redacted] there were two plants in Leningrad that could build electric generators for the nuclear program, Zavod Elektrosila and the Leningrad Metallurgical Plant. The Zavod Elektrosila produced very powerful electric generators for hydroelectric and thermal electric installations, and other kinds of electrical apparatus. [redacted]
The Leningrad Metallurgical Plant 50X1-HUM
built all kinds of turbines and boilers. [redacted]
3. With regard to the possible construction of a "scientific" city in a coniferous forest near Lake Ob [redacted] the only place in 50X1-HUM
Novosibirsk near Lake Ob where conifers grew was southwest of the Novosibirsk GES. [redacted]

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BRATSK HYDROELECTRIC POWER STATION

4. The Bratsk Hydroelectric Power Station (GES) was planned by the Branch of the Planning Institute for Hydroelectric Stations of Moscow (Mosgidep) and work was begun on it in 1955. This station was to be producing 4,000,000 kilowatts of electricity by 1960. [redacted] as of January 1957 [redacted] it was not yet producing any electricity. In 1955, construction of a high-tension line with two cables was begun to transmit electricity from Irkutsk (N 52-16, E 104-20) to the Bratskaya GES. No other transmission lines were installed. The dam at Bratsk had not yet been put in operation.

*1a. Genadiy Petrov, Assistant Director of the Technical Sciences Department and dean of the School of Electric Machinery; Sirotinskiy, professor in high-tension currents; Glazunov, professor in field of steam boilers; Aleksandr A. Glazunov, professor in field of power stations.

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